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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 66

NUMBER 5

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

FEBRUARY 2, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The second official estimate of the 1952-53 cotton acreage in India, 12,304,000 acres, is slightly lower than the revised second estimate for 1951-52 of 12,343,000 acres. These second estimates are incomplete and do not cover the entire acreage planted or to be planted. Based on the usual relationship between the second and final estimates and on information from trade sources, it now appears that the 1952-53 planted acreage in India may approximate the final estimate for 1951-52 of 16,213,000 acres.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

1952 FOREIGN WALNUT PRODUCTION ESTIMATED DOWN 1/

The 1952 preliminary estimate of walnut production in the leading commercial producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin and the United States is 151,100 short tons, unshelled basis, (revised) compared with 128,600 tons in 1951 and 119,900 tons in 1950. The present estimate, while slightly lower than that made in October 1952, is 24 percent above the 10-year (1941-50) average of 121,800 tons and 20 percent above the 5-year (1946-50) average of 125,700 tons. At mid-season the French estimate has been lowered slightly and that for Turkey reduced by one-third. Weather damage to the Turkish crop, both as to tonnage and quality, was heavy in 1952. No additional information has been received from the Balkan countries since the October report.

On January 15, 1953 it was estimated remaining stocks in France, Italy and Turkey from the 1952 harvest totaled about 14,400 short tons of unshelled and 1,600 tons of shelled. There are an estimated 2,400 tons of unshelled in France and 12,000 tons in Italy. There is no available break-down of the 12,000 tons in Italy as to how many are shelled. In France it is estimated there are 900 tons of shelled and 700 tons in Turkey. The Italian nuts are available for shelling if a sale is made or pending. There is no doubt some shelled are available for prompt shipment. A year ago it was estimated 14,300 short tons, unshelled basis, remained in these countries. This included 200 tons of kernels in France and 1,100 tons in Turkey converted back to unshelled basis. The remaining stocks on January 15, 1953 are therefore somewhat larger than a year ago at that time and of course the crop abroad was 30 percent larger in 1952.

The 1952-53 export season abroad has been a good one for France, mediocre for Italy and rather poor for Turkey. On the basis of available data, it appears exports of shelled from these countries this season to date totaled about 3,300 short tons and 9,000 tons of unshelled. These figures converted to an unshelled basis would be about 18,900 short tons or 32 percent of the 1952 harvest in these 3 countries. A year ago to the same date the same countries had exported an estimated 11,200 tons, unshelled basis, or 26 percent of the 1951 harvest.

The principal destination for exports of unshelled from France and Italy appears to have been Western Germany, followed by other European countries. The principal destination for exports of shelled walnuts was the United States followed by Canada. France has been very successful in exports tonnage-wise, due to prices attractive to the United States. The other 2 countries were not so successful except that Italy was able to sell Piedmont walnut meats to the United States.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WAINUTS, unshelled: Estimated commercial production in
specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

Year	Balkan countries	France	Italy	Turkey 1/	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:							
1941-50	11,300	17,600	16,100	7,000	52,000	69,800	121,800
1946-50	10,700	17,300	18,400	7,300	53,700	72,000	125,700
Annual:							
1930	27,400	32,300	14,000	9,600	83,300	30,300	113,600
1931	34,300	51,900	15,400	8,200	109,800	34,200	144,000
1932	21,300	32,700	14,300	5,500	73,800	49,100	122,900
1933	15,900	31,300	17,000	7,700	71,900	34,000	105,900
1934	26,700	46,800	17,900	8,200	99,600	47,100	146,700
1935	22,200	34,400	21,200	12,100	89,900	57,400	147,300
1936	34,400	40,700	14,000	8,200	97,300	45,800	143,100
1937	32,700	44,000	22,600	5,500	104,800	62,400	167,200
1938	28,100	39,600	13,800	8,800	90,300	55,300	145,600
1939	25,300	33,000	11,000	5,500	74,800	62,500	137,300
1940	21,200	41,200	10,400	11,000	83,800	50,800	134,600
1941	14,000	18,700	12,900	11,600	57,200	70,000	127,200
1942	14,400	24,100	15,000	8,800	62,300	61,200	123,500
1943	11,200	12,900	10,900	5,500	40,500	63,800	104,300
1944	10,100	22,000	13,800	5,500	51,400	71,800	123,200
1945	9,800	12,100	16,500	2,000	40,400	70,900	111,300
1946	10,200	10,700	13,200	5,000	39,100	71,900	111,000
1947	9,700	32,000	14,000	2,200	57,900	64,600	122,500
1948	11,400	13,100	15,400	10,000	49,900	71,100	121,000
1949	13,000	13,300	27,500	12,000	65,800	88,100	153,900
1950	8,800	17,600	22,000	7,200	55,600	64,300	119,900
1951	8,000	13,900	19,800	9,500	51,200	77,400	128,600
1952 2/ 3/	12,000	26,700	27,500	4,200	70,400	80,700	151,100

1/ Exportable surplus only - not total production.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture
Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments,
results of office research, Trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of shelled walnuts
by country of origin

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	China	France	Italy	Turkey	Other	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1941-42/1950-51	385	98	178	246	95	1,002
1946-47/1950-51	566	196	351	461	179	1,753
Annual:						
1930-31	4,126	2,302	127	503	1,110	8,163
1931-32	2,057	2,680	138	46	558	5,479
1932-33	887	1,279	173	161	280	2,780
1933-34	1,780	464	23	389	118	2,774
1934-35	1,546	586	35	433	104	2,704
1935-36	1,098	304	16	283	124	1,825
1936-37	1,868	328	15	84	412	2,707
1937-38	1,333	345	13	40	266	1,997
1938-39	1,673	178	0	49	302	2,202
1939-40	1,681	308	2	44	137	2,172
1940-41	2,182	48	0	39	51	2,320
1941-42	938	1	0	0	7	946
1942-43	81	0	0	0	1	82
1943-44	1/	0	0	0	6	6
1944-45	0	0	0	0	6	6
1945-46	0	0	26	155	33	214
1946-47	21	0	139	287	12	459
1947-48	6	5	137	95	13	256
1948-49	42	32	440	596	277	1,387
1949-50	2,223	185	215	279	186	3,088
1950-51	538	757	822	1,048	411	3,576
1951-52	6	740	904	809	814	3,273
1952-53 <u>2/</u>	0	181	136	89	69	475

1/ Less than one-half ton.

2/ 3 months, September through November.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Imports of unshelled walnuts
by country of origin

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	China	Italy	Other	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:				
1941-42/1950-51	0	15	9	24
1946-47/1950-51	0	31	12	43
Annual:				
1930-31	252	1,178	345	1,775
1931-32	41	2,071	901	3,013
1932-33	21	879	5	905
1933-34	0	11	3	14
1934-35	0	13	3	16
1935-36	0	157	1/	157
1936-37	0	31	6	37
1937-38	0	88	38	126
1938-39	0	33	34	67
1939-40	0	0	19	19
1940-41	0	0	0	0
1941-42	0	0	0	0
1942-43	0	0	0	0
1943-44	0	0	0	0
1944-45	0	0	1/	1/
1945-46	0	1/	24	24
1946-47	0	115	3	118
1947-48	1/	3	0	3
1948-49	0	34	0	34
1949-50	0	3	0	3
1950-51	0	0	59	59
1951-52	0	7	1	8
1952-53 2/	0	41	0	41

1/ Less than one-half ton.

2/ 3 months, September through November.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: Exports of shelled and unshelled walnuts 1/
by country of destination

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Canada	Cuba	Europe	Other	Total
	<u>Short</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>Short</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>Short</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>Short</u> <u>tons</u>	<u>Short</u> <u>tons</u>
<u>SHELLED</u>					
Average:					
1946/47/1950-51	120	2	<u>2/</u>	33	155
Annual:					
1942-43	<u>2/</u>	6	3	28	37
1943-44	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0	11	13
1944-45	2	<u>2/</u>	0	29	31
1945-46	90	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	34	124
1946-47	89	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	31	122
1947-48	364	5	0	44	413
1948-49	135	1	0	49	185
1949-50	9	0	<u>2/</u>	18	27
1950-51	2	3	<u>0/</u>	25	30
1951-52	3	1	0	30	34
1952-53 <u>3/</u>	6	<u>2/</u>	0	11	17
<u>UNSHELLED</u>					
Average:					
1946-47/1950-51	953	320	87	436	1,796
Annual:					
1942-43	<u>2/</u>	68	0	114	182
1943-44	1,024	96	37	59	1,216
1944-45	1,343	178	0	147	1,668
1945-46	2,222	234	165	581	3,202
1946-47	1,442	215	325	586	2,568
1947-48	748	253	33	768	1,802
1948-49	467	294	0	383	1,144
1949-50	1,126	353	10	208	1,697
1950-51	983	484	64	236	1,767
1951-52	882	410	0	157	1,449
1952-53 <u>3/</u>	874	332	0	121	1,327

1/ Not separately classified as to shelled and unshelled prior to January 1941

2/ Less than one-half ton.

3/ 3 months, September through November.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

At midseason it appears France will probably be able to dispose of the remaining stocks before new-crop arrive this fall. Italy and Turkey probably will have a carry-over unless some unexpected foreign demands turns up in those markets. It seems that United States buyers are about through for the season as inquiries are falling off. The British have been allotted a large fund for the importation of nuts during the first half of 1953. The question arises as to what kind of nuts will be bought and where will they be obtained. This increased allotment of funds for British purchases appears to have raised the hopes, if not the prices, of every exporter of nuts in the Mediterranean. The walnut prices in France have in recent weeks strengthened as the available supply diminished. The same is true in Italy, but in Turkey, since there has been little activity all season, prices have been fairly constant. They were too high considering quality this season and competition from France to attract much interest abroad.

United States imports for consumption from September 1 to December 1, 1952 of shelled walnuts have totaled 475 short tons compared with 722 tons to the same date a year ago. It is estimated that about 400 tons were still in bonded warehouses on December 1, 1952. No reliable estimate is available of imports from December 1, 1952 to date of this report. There are contracts made in France for shipment to April; however, the tonnage remaining to be shipped is not known.
-- By Walter R. Schreiber.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1952

United States exports of agricultural products during November, the fifth month of fiscal 1952-53, reached \$270,661,000 in value, the highest level attained thus far in the current marketing season and the highest level since May 1952 when they were valued at \$317,630,000. At the November 1952 level, however, the value of the nation's exports of farm products was 35 percent under the \$416,072,000 worth exported during the corresponding month a year earlier.

The country's November exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,168,261,000 compared with \$1,376,802,000 in the same month a year ago, a decline of only 15 percent. Thus it can be seen that the value of the exports of nonagricultural products was only 7 percent under that of November 1951. Agricultural products constituted 23 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 30 percent in the same month a year earlier.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for November 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during November 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	November			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	97	18	81	16
Cheese	Lb.	396	269	201	140
Milk, condensed	Lb.	1,124	1,071	272	271
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,598	3,695	2,945	1,980
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	2,994	4,196	477	784
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	4,277	7,740	591	1,303
Eggs, dried	Lb.	381	252	176	126
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	2,189	1,153	941	325
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	7,484	7,386	2,203	1,923
Horse meat	Lb.	3,339	1,094	380	184
Lard	Lb.	70,076	46,638	12,435	4,987
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	47,905	53,523	5,070	3,685
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale	833	352	164,186	66,853
Apples, fresh	Lb.	26,735	6,055	1,545	580
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	10,594	10,680	391	419
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	28,798	27,714	1,378	1,307
Pears, fresh	Lb.	4,579	2,094	298	187
Prunes, dried	Lb.	10,003	6,035	1,226	1,047
Raisins and currants	Lb.	16,128	21,850	1,785	2,272
Fruits, canned	Lb.	8,971	10,589	1,511	1,737
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,147	1,873	1,035	1,422
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,002	3,522	1,631	6,425
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	383	308	1,024	814
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,076	15,953	11,587	29,256
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,906	1,080	6,139	2,268
Rice, milled	Lb.	183,190	141,357	14,174	13,614
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	35,186	16,146	73,895	35,191
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,706	1,480	7,779	6,605
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	189	239	970	1,209
Hops	Lb.	2,074	2,541	1,593	1,602
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	146	144	59	67
Soybeans except canned, (60 lb.) ..	Bu.	3,514	5,821	10,472	17,844
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ..	Lb.	33,712	18,417	5,728	2,365
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	2,946	693	154	46
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,587	1,018	881	492
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	53,701	36,006	36,328	23,092
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	6,326	6,769	3,734	4,238
Beans, dried	Lb.	32,821	52,615	2,364	3,460
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,337	6,420	423	616
Potatoes, white	Lb.	31,569	12,161	1,095	398
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	12,531	8,191	1,688	1,146
Total above				380,845	242,296
Food exported for relief, etc.				2,050	582
Other agricultural products				33,177	27,783
Total agricultural				416,072	270,661
Total all commodities				1,376,802	1,168,261

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during November 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported	Unit:	November			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.:	17	58	3,628	4,941
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.:	1	0	623	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.:	2,673	6,187	701	892
Cheese	Lb.:	4,095	5,699	1,978	2,884
Hides and skins	Lb.:	12,519	8,035	5,462	3,312
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.:	9,263	4,360	3,061	1,577
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free, etc.	Lb.:	25,459	15,871	27,252	10,119
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. lintens (480 lb.)	Bale:	1	12	264	2,456
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton :	2	4	546	637
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.:	256	241	895	948
Olives in brine	Gal.:	454	741	790	1,194
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.:	2,817	4,056	333	498
Barley malt	Lb.:	3,023	3,451	185	210
Hops	Lb.:	400	591	423	699
Almonds, shelled	Lb.:	311	918	121	330
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.:	1,390	1,571	269	330
Cashew nuts	Lb.:	4,425	3,141	2,053	1,556
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.:	7,941	9,130	1,093	1,020
Castor beans	Lb.:	13,058	10,640	1,278	819
Copra	Lb.:	63,574	48,867	5,039	3,128
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.:	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.:	12,745	16,162	1,484	1,345
Palm oil	Lb.:	13,915	2,351	2,694	210
Tung oil	Lb.:	3,328	2,494	1,153	847
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	242	123	24,379	13,708
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	6,904	22,039	1,348	1,746
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.:	7,455	5,896	4,869	3,993
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.:	2,039	1,303	2,646	1,680
Potatoes, white	Lb.:	16,495	31,507	603	1,354
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.:	1,059	1,189	76	85
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond	Lb.:	4,206	14,734	3,305	6,600
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,100	3,493	4,613	3,993
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.:	248,350	183,980	126,975	94,992
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.:	34,843	29,730	10,378	8,653
Tea	Lb.:	5,842	5,530	2,699	2,296
Spices (complementary)	Lb.:	4,474	6,232	3,751	4,150
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	14	23	6,590	7,384
Rubber, crude	Lb.:	128,528	109,259	54,489	27,077
Total above				308,046	217,663
Other agricultural products				70,956	72,553
Total agricultural products				379,002	290,216
Total all commodities				827,181	797,493

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a value basis, and for the third time during fiscal 1952-53, cotton displaced wheat as the nation's most important agricultural export, with an outward movement valued at \$66,853,000. At this level, however, the dollar value of our cotton exports was 59 percent under the \$164,186,000 worth exported in November a year ago. Second position went to wheat and wheat flour, the exports of which were valued at \$43,005,000, compared with \$82,644,000 in the same month a year ago, a decline of 48 percent. Corn figured as the third most important agricultural export during the month under review, the outward movement being valued at \$29,256,000 an increase of 152 percent over the \$11,587,000 worth exported in November 1951. Leaf tobacco rated fourth in importance with exports valued at \$27,330,000 against \$40,062,000 in November 1951, representing a reduction of 32 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding feature of the November agricultural exports compared with those for the same month a year ago, was the large reduction in exports of cotton, milled rice, lard, wheat, apples, soybean oil, flue-cured tobacco, dried prunes, potatoes, and canned vegetables. The only agricultural exports showing large quantitative increases over those of November 1951 were dried beans, corn, tallow, barley, raisins and currants, evaporated milk, and soybeans.

With respect to agricultural imports, the November 1952 receipts on a dollar basis were the lowest in more than 2 years, being valued at only \$290,216,000, a reduction of 23 percent compared with the \$379,002,000 worth imported during the corresponding month in 1951. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$797,493,000 against \$827,181,000 in the same month a year ago. Agricultural products represented 36 percent of the total compared with 46 percent in November 1951. As usual, the leading agricultural imports were coffee, \$94,992,000; rubber, \$27,077,000; wool, \$16,719,000; and sugar, \$13,708,000.

On a quantitative basis, the November 1952 imports, compared with those for the same month a year earlier, reveal large reductions in receipts of coffee, sugar, rubber, carpet wool, cocoa, palm oil, copra, canned beef, hides and skins, castor beans and leaf tobacco. On the other hand, substantially larger imports than in November a year ago are shown for dutiable cattle, casein and lactarene, cotton, coconut oil, molasses, potatoes, spices, and henequen.

The value of the Nation's agricultural exports in November 1952 came closer to balancing the value of its agricultural imports than in any month since September 1951 when the spread was \$26,000,000 in favor of imports. In November 1952, United States agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by only \$19,600,000. In the same month a year ago, however, agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports by \$37,100,000. By far the largest part of the agricultural imports consist of products not produced in commercial quantities in the United States.--
By Leo J. Schaben.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS REMAIN AT HIGH LEVEL

United States rice exports in November of 1,492,000 bags (100 pounds) brought to 5,020,000 bags in terms of milled the total exported during the first 4 months (August-November) of the current marketing year. This high figure for the first quarter of the year was the second largest for exports during a similar period, being exceeded only by those from August through November of the preceding year, when 5,947,000 bags were exported. The principal countries of destination so far during the 1952-53 marketing season have been Cuba, Japan, Ceylon, Canada and Indonesia.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
November 1952, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	: August-July		: August-November:		November	
	: 1945-46:	: 1951-52:	: 1951	: 1952	: 1951	: 1952
	: to	: 2/		: 2/		: 2/
	: 1949-50:					
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bags	: bags	: bags	: bags	: bags	: bags
Western Hemisphere:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	399	443	225	239	100	110
British Honduras.....	13	22	10	2	2	0
British West Indies.....	97	54	47	72	1	1
Cuba.....	4,923	5,118	2,380	1,929	743	661
Netherlands Antilles.....	9	25	7	15	1	4
Venezuela.....	76	196	172	37	5	1
Other countries.....	104	38	17	6	1	3/
Total W. Hemisphere.....	5,621	5,896	2,858	2,300	853	777
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	73	57	1	13	3/	1
Greece.....	109	209	164	3/	84	3/
Switzerland.....	32	21	4	3/	1	3/
Other countries.....	4/ 124	4	3/	4	1	3
Total Europe.....	338	291	169	17	86	4
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saudi Arabia.....	80	91	47	37	10	14
Ceylon.....	0	741	0	647	0	50
Indonesia.....	646	1,799	1,045	202	93	202
Philippines.....	1,136	71	0	0	0	0
China.....	796	0	0	0	0	0
Korea.....	98	2,821	1,036	22	307	22
Japan.....	279	5,430	770	1,581	561	416
Other countries.....	60	9	1	5/ 180	2	3/
Total Asia.....	3,095	10,962	2,899	2,669	972	704
Total Oceania	5	13	1	11	1	7
Liberia.....	36	73	20	22	3	0
Other Africa.....	1	4	3/	1	3/	0
Total World.....	9,096	17,239	5,947	5,020	1,915	1,492

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Average of 72,000 bags to Austria, 14,000 bags to Germany and 11,000 bags to France. 5/ Includes 179,000 bags to Hong Kong.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

SOUTH KOREA HARVESTS BUMPER RICE CROP

The rice harvest of South Korea in 1952 (September-November) is estimated at 6,400 million pounds of rough rice (14.5 million suk of polished rice) from 2,280,000 acres, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The crop was the largest since 1948, when South Korean rice acreage was at a high level following World War II. The outturn in 1952 was 1,500 million pounds of rough rice (1,100 million pounds milled) larger than in the preceding year, and exceeded by 500 million pounds (375 million pounds milled) the average production of the 1940-44 period.

Rice acreage in 1952 included all of the irrigated and partially irrigated land available for rice in South Korea. The highest yields per acre are obtained in these areas, which produce about 93 percent of the country's total rice crop. Growing conditions in 1952 were unusually favorable throughout the season for the harvesting of a bumper crop. The high per-acre yields harvested in 1952 compare favorably with the yields in the good crop years before World War II (see statistics for 1937 in accompanying table).

SOUTH KOREA: Rice acreage, yield per acre, and production of rough rice, 1952, with comparisons

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	: Pro-	Year	: Acreage	: Yield	: Pro-
	: : 1,000	: per	: duction		: : 1,000	: per	: duction
	: : acres	: : Pounds	: : Million		: : acres	: : Pounds	: : Million
1937				So. Korea			
So. Korea	: 2,916	: 2,847	: 8,300.6	1946	: 2,714	: 1,905	: 5,169.6
No. Korea	: 1,101	: 2,902	: 3,195.3	1947	: 2,753	: 2,158	: 5,941.6
Total	: 4,017	: 2,862	: 11,495.9	1948	: 2,748	: 2,418	: 6,643.4
Average:				1949	: 2,580	: 2,450	: 6,320.8
1940-44				1950	: 2,691	: 2,329	: 6,266.6
So. Korea	: 2,536	: 2,321	: 5,885.1	1951	: 2,262	: 2,152	: 4,868.8
No. Korea	: 1,065	: 2,278	: 2,426.5	1952	: 2,280	: 2,807	: 6,400.0
Total	: 3,601	: 2,308	: 8,311.6				

Source: Yearbook of Agriculture and Forestry Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Republic of Korea through 1951.

Only a relatively small portion of the land usually sown in rice in South Korea in 1952 was prevented by drought from being planted. This was the area that is normally sown to upland rice (non-irrigated), and as the yields from the upland crop usually represent only 7 percent of the total production, and are considerably less than those produced on irrigated land, only a very minor effect was noticeable upon the over-all 1952 yield per acre of rice in South Korea, which otherwise was unusually good.

YUGOSLAVIA INCREASES EXTRACTION RATES FOR BREADGRAINS

In order to alleviate the consequences of the 1952 drought and stretch breadgrain supplies, particularly to meet the requirements of the urban population, extraction rates for wheat and rye have been raised to 90 and 80 percent respectively, according to the American Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The order, which became effective on December 17, 1952, provides that each 100 kilograms of uncleaned wheat (a quality weighing 76 kilograms with 2 percent foreign matter per hectoliter) must be milled to yield 85 kilograms of bread flour and 5 kilograms of "griess" (white flour, known locally as O-G flour), 7 kilograms of bran, 2 kilograms of foreign elements, and 1 kilogram of waste.

With respect to rye, the order requires that each 100 kilograms of uncleaned rye (a quality weighing 70 kilograms with 2 percent foreign matter per hectoliter) must be milled to yield 50 kilograms of bread flour, 17 kilograms of bran, 2 kilograms of foreign elements, and 1 kilogram of waste.

In the event that the hectoliter weights of wheat and rye are greater or smaller than those specified, the quantity of flour is increased or decreased by 0.50 kilograms for every kilogram of difference in the hectoliter weight, and the quantity of bran is increased or decreased by the same amount. If the percentage of foreign elements is greater or smaller than those specified, the quantity of bread flour is increased or decreased by 1 kilogram for every percent of difference.

The order applies to all commercial mills whether milling for wholesale or for private use, or whether milling on a "straight fee" or on a "commission in kind" basis. According to the Belgrade press, the tendency in recent months had been to increase the percentage of grains going into the fine types of flour. The new regulations will not lead to the disappearance of white flour from the market but its supply will be sharply curtailed.

Simultaneous with the promulgation of the new milling regulations, an order was issued removing former price limitations on white flour and white flour products. The price of white bread in Belgrade immediately increased by 25 percent and that of other products made from white flour by 10 to 70 percent.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY DOWN

World cotton production in 1952-53 is now estimated at 35.1 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) or about .5 million lower than in 1951-52. This is .8 million bales above the earlier estimate of October 1952 as upward revisions in the estimates for the United States, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey, and Brazil, have more than offset a lower estimate for India. The revised estimate for the 1951-52 season has also been increased by 270,000 bales because of upward revisions in the crops of Turkey, Pakistan, Brazil, Mozambique, and Nigeria.

The 1952-53 cotton crops in the major-producing countries did not vary greatly from those of the previous year. There was some reduction in acreage, attributed in most countries to declining prices early in 1952 and in a few countries to drought. Preliminary and, in many cases, incomplete figures indicate a decrease of nearly 3 million acres from the world acreage of 84.6 million in 1951-52. Yields per acre, computed from these figures, are slightly higher in nearly all countries than in the previous year.

The latest estimate (December) of 15,038,000 bales for the United States 1952-53 crop is 106,000 bales or .7 percent lower than in the previous year. Acreage was down by 6.3 percent but average yield increased from 271.9 to 288.4 pounds per acre. The average grade in 1952 is slightly higher than in 1951 but the average staple length is slightly shorter.

In Mexico, acreage was reduced by 22 percent as a result of drought at planting time and curbing of credit to cotton growers following a sharp decline in prices. Production, estimated at 1,172,000 bales for 1952-53, is only 14 percent down from the previous year. Higher average yields were attributed to the fact that the drought of 1952 was less severe than in 1951 and nearly all the reduction in acreage was in unirrigated areas where the lowest yields are normally obtained.

The 1952-53 crop in South Brazil, where about 75 percent of the Brazilian crop is produced, will not be picked until after March 1. Consequently, no firm estimates of the crop are available. Acreage in that area is reported to be down 18 to 20 percent, due mainly to rapidly declining world prices at planting time and uncertainty regarding the government's price-support program for 1952-53 which was not announced until planting was nearly finished. The estimate for the 1951-52 crop of 1,950,000 bales for all Brazil is based on incomplete ginning figures for Sao Paulo and a private estimate of about 250,000 bales for North Brazil. An anticipated decrease of approximately 350,000 bales in South Brazil in 1952-53 may be partly offset by a reported increase of 175,000 in North Brazil where harvest is about completed. A 1952-53 total of 1.8 million bales is tentatively estimated for all Brazil.

(Continued on Page 101)

MEXICO ANNOUNCES CATTLE EXPORT QUOTA FOR 1953

The number of cattle that may be exported from Mexico either as live cattle or in the form of meat, has been fixed by the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy at 400,000 head for the year 1953, reports Paul G. Minneman, Agricultural Counselor, American Embassy, Mexico City. The quota is to be applied on a quarterly basis and the Government has announced that the quota for the first quarter of 1953 will be 100,000 head. This quantity is divided among the northern states that normally supply cattle and meat for export as follows;

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of head</u>
Chihuahua	42,500
Sonora	33,000
Coahuila	10,000
Durango	7,000
Nuevo Leon	2,500
Tamaulipas	2,500
Zacatecas	<u>2,500</u>
Total	100,000

It will be recalled that the Government fixed a quota of 200,000 head for the last 4 months of 1952, since the United States border was opened on September 1. Actual exports during that period were reported as about 129,000 head. Exports were smaller than the Mexican Government had anticipated for several reasons - (a) the Mexican Government did not announce its quotas and procedure for that period until much of the time had elapsed; (b) drought conditions in northern Mexico resulted in reducing the number of cattle in proper condition for export and, (c) the sharp decline in prices for feeder cattle in the United States discouraged exports.

The government's policy is to limit exports by quota in order to insure adequate supplies of meat for domestic consumption. Few cattle from the northern states, however, are shipped to Mexico City because of the long distance and poor transportation facilities. Issuance of export permits is under the jurisdiction of the local state livestock associations. From present indications it seems likely that approximately 400,000 head may be exported in 1953 either as feeder cattle or as meat.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS UP 36 PERCENT

Total exports of Australian wool during the first 5 months (July-November) of the current season were 36 percent larger than in the same period of last season, while total value, on f.o.b. basis, of the exports was about 23 percent larger. About 7.5 percent of total exports during the 5 months went to the United States compared with about 21 percent last year. As usual the United States was the largest market for wools, and was a relatively important market for scoured and washed wool. As indicated in the following table the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and Japan increased their takings of Australian wool considerably, and exports to other major countries with the exception of the United States and Poland increased moderately.

AUSTRALIA: Wool Exports, by country of destination, 5-month periods July--November 1951 and 1952.
(Greasy, scoured, and washed--Actual weight)

Country of destination	1951	1952	1952 as % of 1951
	'000 lbs.	'000 lbs.	Percent
United Kingdom	63,669	146,274	230
France	51,597	58,681	114
Japan	28,313	55,388	196
Italy	26,674	31,746	119
Belgium	21,316	28,866	135
United States	59,296	28,511	48
Western Germany	7,975	18,568	233
Poland	7,096	3,339	37
Other countries	15,979	12,172	76
Total	281,915	383,545	136

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SUPPLIES
UP OVER LAST YEAR

Total unsold wool remaining in Australia on January 1, 1953 amounted to slightly less than 600 million pounds, greasy basis, compared with approximately 560 million pounds a year earlier.

On the basis of the Wool Brokers' revised estimate of expected receipts for the season there remain about 654,200 bales still in the hands of growers. This amount added to unsold wool already in store indicates a total supply of 1,998,240 bales or slightly less than 600 million pounds, greasy basis, compared with 571,820 bales which actually came into store from January to July of 1952 and 1,294,215 in store January 1, 1952 for a total of 1,866,035 bales or approximately 560 million pounds.

Wool received into brokers' warehouses during the last 6 months (July-December 1952) amounted to 3,144,544 bales, of which 3,074,293 bales were from the 1952-53 clip. By the end of December, 1,748,729 bales had been sold at auction and 15,781 bales had been shipped abroad for sale, leaving 1,344,034 bales in store at the end of December. Receipts into warehouses were 11.3 percent greater for the period than in the same 6 months of 1951 and unsold stocks in brokers' store on January 1, 1953 were 49,819 bales or 3.8 percent larger than a year earlier.

The average prices per pound received for greasy and scoured wool during the 6 months were about \$.74 and \$.98 compared with averages of \$.74 and \$1.01 a year earlier.

URUGUAY WOOL MARKET REMAINS ACTIVE

The brisk wool market of late November in Uruguay continued throughout December with buyers transacting for finer, better-quality grades. Prices were relatively unchanged from closing November quotations, according to Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo.

Shipments of all wool types totalled 28,181 bales during December which is the largest monthly export since January 1951, while total exports for the first 3 months (October-December) of the 1952-53 season amounted to 73,943 bales compared with only 7,446 bales for the same period a year ago. The United Kingdom was the leading outlet for Uruguayan wool in this period. About 50 million pounds were exported to that country compared with about 43 million pounds to the United States.

Unsold wool stocks in all positions, pending export, were estimated at around 165 million pounds, greasy basis, at the end of December 1952. Of this amount approximately 143 million pounds were new (1952-53) clip wool and 22 million pounds were from the previous 1951-52 season.

MALAYA OPENS NEW SHORTENING, SOAP FACTORY

Vegetable cooking oils, shortening fats, and soaps are commodities presently being produced in Malaya's largest and most modern postwar industrial plant, according to information from the American Consulate, Kuala Lumpur. Officially opened at Kuala Lumpur in December 1952, the factory, according to company officials, will have the capacity to produce sufficient soap and edible oils to meet most of the needs of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak. Moreover, company officials hope to sell 500 to 600 short tons of glycerine annually to the United States as a by product. In turn, American tallow and resin will be imported as raw materials.

Eventually 6 different products will be turned out by the Kuala Lumpur factory. The annual output of soap will amount to approximately 13,500 tons, half of which will be toilet soap. Three types of cooking oils will be produced to meet the varying tastes of the Indian, Chinese, Malayan and European consumers. Altogether, 1,300 to 1,400 tons of cooking fats will be produced each year. In addition, machinery is now being installed which will enable the plant to produce 1,500 tons of margarine yearly.

The new plant utilizes many of the latest types of machinery. For example, it operates one of the new French patented "Mon Savon Towers," a huge continuous flow soap processing machine. According to local officials, only 3 of these towers are in use in the world today. Although hand labor is still in use for such operations as soap wrapping the plant eventually will be equipped as completely as possible with automatic machinery. Present employment numbers some 400 local workers. This will be increased by 2 to 3 hundred persons within the next 2 years. The company is attempting to hire all its employees locally and in the same relative proportion as the numbers of Malaya, Chinese and Tamils in Malaya.

INDONESIA FURTHER REDUCES EXPORT DUTY ON COPRA

The Government of Indonesia, under a decree issued by the Finance Minister, has reduced further the additional export duty on copra to 10 percent, effective January 1 to June 30, 1953, according to information from the American Embassy, Djakarta. By the same decree, the additional duty on palm oil and kernels was eliminated, effective during the first half of 1953.

Copra formerly was subject to a surtax of 25 percent but this had been lowered to 15 percent during the period August 1 to December 31, 1952. The duty on palm oils and kernels had been reduced from 15 percent to 5 percent prior to this latest action. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of August 18, 1952, page 161.)

EGYPT MAY PRODUCE VEGETABLE OILS AT WADI NATRON PLANT

Egypt's Higher Council for Supply has decided that attempts will be made to expand the caustic soda factory at Wadi Natron with a view to producing vegetable oils, according to information from the American Embassy, Cairo. It was the Committee's decision also to proceed with the improvement and extension of the land surrounding the factory so that it may be cultivated in peanuts and castor beans.

The Egyptian Government is trying to develop agriculture in the Wadi Natron area sufficient to support the existing population. An informal request has been made of TCA authorities for advice concerning such agricultural development.

U.S. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports of United States flue-cured leaf during July-November 1952 totaled 162.4 million pounds, or 38 percent less than the 263.5 million pounds exported during the comparable 1951 period. This decrease is primarily attributable to the United Kingdom, which took only 30.7 million pounds during July-November 1952 as compared with 177.1 million pounds in the same 1951 period. This was partially offset by larger takings by other countries including Germany, which took 39.9 million pounds in the 1952 period as compared to only 12.8 million in the 1951 period. The Philippine Republic took 9.7 million in 1952 as compared with 4.1 million in 1951, and Japan took 6.2 million in the 1952 period as compared with less than 100,000 pounds in 1951.

(NOTE: The foregoing is a corrected revision of an article with the same heading which contained a typographical error, and which was published in Foreign Crops and Markets of January 26, 1953).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FLUE-CURED LEAF PRODUCTION

Southern Rhodesia's 1953 flue-cured tobacco production is preliminarily estimated at 100.0 million pounds compared with 97.5 million pounds in 1951-52. The 1953 flue-cured goal was set for 120.0 million pounds. Rains in November permitted an early planting of considerable acreage and, on the whole, weather conditions are reported to have been favorable since. If these conditions continue a larger crop could be produced with excellent quality. It has been announced that the auction sales will open March 24, 1953, 2 weeks earlier than last year.

MEXICO'S PRODUCTION OF LIGHT TOBACCO FORECAST HIGHER

Mexico's 1953 production of light tobacco, all of which is produced in the State of Nayarit, is forecast at 5 percent above 1952, according to P. G. Minneman, Agricultural Counselor, American Embassy, Mexico, D.F.

The country's 1953 light type leaf production is forecast at 37.2 million pounds compared with 35.6 million pounds in 1952. Of the 1953 total light type leaf production, flue-cured type is expected to account for 4.3 million pounds as compared with 3.8 million in 1952. Light type leaf production represents about 60 percent of Mexico's total tobacco production.

ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO HARVEST HIGHER

Argentina's 1953 tobacco harvest is tentatively estimated at about 10 percent above 1952, according to C. C. Wilson, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

The country's 1953 tobacco harvest is preliminarily estimated at 86.0 million pounds as compared with 77.4 million pounds in 1952. Of the total 1953 harvest, flue-cured leaf is expected to account for about 15 percent of the total.

The farm labor situation has improved since the wages were increased in 1952. Factories have been free from major disturbances for several months, thus allowing Argentina to fulfill more adequately the domestic manufactured tobacco requirements, as well as to give some consideration to consumer preferences.

CACAO PROJECT IN THAILAND

The major experiment stations of Thailand are conducting projects relating to the production of cacao. Trials with different species of plants and experiments with different methods of fertilizing and types of fertilizer have been made and the results appear quite promising. Various methods of shading have been used and an estimated 50,000 plants are now under cultivation.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION--(Continued from Page 93)

In Argentina, acreage in 1952-53 is reported to be "somewhat lower" than in 1951-52. A tentative production figure of 550,000 bales compared with 590,000 a year ago, is being carried until actual estimates become available. Minor changes expected in other Latin American countries include about 20,000 bales increase in Peru (Pima crop) and 13,000 in Colombia nearly offset by decreases of 14,000 in Paraguay and 13,000 in Nicaragua.

Turkey's 1952-53 crop of 780,000 bales is higher by nearly 100,000 bales than in 1951 as a result of improved yields and a moderate increase in acreage. Very little change is noted in other countries of Asia Minor. Poor yields in some areas of India as a result of drought are mainly responsible for a decline in production in 1952-53 to 2,750,000 bales from 3,100,000 a year ago. The 1952-53 crop in Pakistan, estimated at 1.5 million bales, is about 150,000 bales higher than that of a year ago. Most of the increase is attributed to improvement in yield per acre. The China crop is reported to be about 200,000 bales smaller than the estimated production of 3,000,000 bales in 1951-52. Lack of sufficient price incentives is believed to have caused some acreage reduction, and yields were somewhat lower due to planting too early and too close and to unfavorable weather.

Egypt's crop of 1,946,000 bales in 1952-53 is 280,000 bales larger than in the previous year although acreage planted is lower by about 13,000 acres. About 57 percent of the increase in production was in extra-long-staple varieties (mostly Karnak and Menoufi). A preliminary report placed the 1952-53 crop in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan at 325,000 bales compared with 285,000 a year ago. About 90 percent of this crop is normally of Egyptian type (Sakelaridis) and the remainder is American type. The only other change of significance in Africa is a sharp increase in Tanganyika from 37,000 to 60,000 bales, apparently as a result of an acreage increase.

A summary of the above information indicates that world production of Egyptian-type cotton (including American-Egyptian) in 1952-53 was about 400,000 bales larger than that of a year ago. Production of Asiatic types was down by approximately 400,000 bales and American-Upland (in all countries) apparently was down by nearly 500,000 bales.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

PORTUGAL CONDUCTING LIMITED
EXPERIMENTS IN COTTON GROWING

The Government of Portugal conducted two small experiments in cotton growing in metropolitan Portugal during the past season, according to a report by James O. Howard, Agricultural Attache, Lisbon. One of these experiments was near the town of Evora in southern Portugal where about 2-1/2 acres of an Upland variety, similar to that used in Uganda, British East Africa, was planted. Another smaller experimental plot was in the District of Tavira where a variety known as "Exparta E" was used. Both of these experiments, the results from which are not yet available, were conducted under irrigation.

Cotton was grown on a limited scale in Portugal about a half century ago. However, since that time emphasis has been placed upon encouraging production in some of the colonies where growing conditions are somewhat similar to those of Brazil, the country in which the Portuguese first found cotton. It appears that cotton could be grown successfully in Portugal as Spain produces cotton near the Portuguese border under soil and climatic conditions which extend for a considerable distance into Portugal. Efforts of the government to promote expansion and modernization of Portugal's cotton textile industry are reflected in the increased consumption of raw cotton in Portugal from 135,000 bales of 500 pounds gross in 1945-46 to a record high of 178,000 bales in 1951-52. Portugal's neutrality in World War II gave the industry some advantage in the export markets for textiles but the war prevented the purchasing of equipment needed to expand the industry to any great extent. Heavy purchases of textile equipment have been made since 1946 when the government's program was initiated. Trade sources indicate a continuation of high-level consumption during the current season but it appears that the total 1952-53 consumption may be slightly below the record consumption in 1951-52.

Imports of raw cotton into Portugal during August-December 1952 totaled 84,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 76,000 bales during the comparable period a year earlier. The bulk of the imports thus far in 1952-53 originated in Mozambique and Angola.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO THE
NETHERLANDS ABOVE LAST SEASON

Imports of raw cotton into the Netherlands during August-October 1952, the latest months for which official statistics are available, totaled 59,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 42,000 bales during the comparable period a year earlier. Of the total imports during the first quarter of the current season, 20,000 bales were received from Mexico, 11,000 bales from the Belgian Congo, and 10,000 bales from the United States. Imports of cotton waste during August-October 1952 totaled 6,200 bales, only about half the volume in the corresponding period of 1951. Reexports of raw cotton during the first 3 months of the current season amounted to about 16,000 bales, the bulk of which was shipped to West Germany.

Consumption of raw cotton during the first quarter of the current season totaled 69,000 bales, an increase of 15,000 bales over the low level of the last quarter of 1951-52 when a weakened foreign and domestic demand for textiles resulted in a decline in mill activity. Private estimates indicate a monthly consumption of about 25,000 bales in November and in December 1952. Consumption during the entire 1951-52 season totaled 265,000 bales (500 pounds gross), and it is now anticipated that the quantity consumed during 1952-53 may approximate this figure.

It has been reported that the Netherlands textile industry at the present time includes 26 cotton-spinning mills with a total of 1,252,000 cotton-spinning spindles and 98,000 twining spindles. Eleven of these mills are also weaving mills and these have about half of the total spindles and looms. In addition there are 127 weaving mills which have no spinning section. The total number of looms working cotton and rayon yarns is reported at approximately 48,000. About 10 percent of these looms are automatic.

U.K. IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON CONSIDERABLY BELOW 1951-52

Imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom from all sources during August-November 1952 totaled only 338,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 864,000 bales during these months a year earlier. Reexports of cotton during August-November 1952 totaled 12,600 bales.

The Government of the United Kingdom has recently taken steps to encourage private cotton trading under the optional contracting-out system which has been in operation during the past year and which provides spinners with an optional method of purchasing cotton, i.e., either through the Raw Cotton Commission (as heretofore) or on their own accounts. Under the present program, however, spinners have been unable to obtain "spot cotton" even when electing to make private purchases because merchants handling such transactions have merely acted in the capacity of brokers arranging for forward deliveries to spinners. This situation prompted the recent authorization to merchants to purchase 140,000 bales (500 pounds gross), consisting of 56,000 bales of dollar cotton and 84,000 bales of non-sterling, non-dollar cotton. Such purchases would provide a "pool" from which spinners who elect to buy cotton privately would be able to obtain supplies on a spot basis. The amount of cotton which may be imported under this authorization is in addition to that previously announced in connection with this season's import program. Exports of textile products have not yet reached the high level that was anticipated when the 1952-53 goals were established.

Consumption of raw cotton during August-October 1952 totaled 344,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 70,000 bales over the last quarter of 1951-52 when consumption was on a very low level but 232,000 bales below the comparable period a year earlier. This is approximately 100,000 bales above imports during this period. Official consumption statistics for November 1952 are not yet available but a 5 percent increase in yarn production indicates that consumption of cotton during this month was slightly higher than in October (153,000 bales for 5-week period.)

Stocks of raw cotton on hand at the beginning of the current season (August 1, 1952) totaled 1,282,000 bales (500 pounds gross). These were reduced somewhat during the first quarter of the current season when consumption, although on a relatively low level, was higher than the amounts imported. It has been reported that stocks as of October 31, 1952, totaled 1,167,000 bales.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS RISING SLOWLY

Exports of cotton from the United States in November amounted 352,000 bales of 500 pounds (337,000 running bales), making a total of 1,020,000 bales (980,000 running bales) for the 4 months August through November 1952. Exports have increased each month since July 1952 but the total of 1,020,000 bales represents only 52 percent of the 1,964,000 bales exported during the corresponding months in 1951.

Preliminary figures compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange indicate that some increase over the November total was made in December. The slow export movement in recent months may be attributed mainly to a downtrend in world cotton prices since early in 1952 that caused foreign mill buyers to refrain from forward commitments and operate from stocks as long as possible. The existence of large stocks of cotton in most of the foreign exporting countries and uncertainty regarding plans of the Brazilian Government to release its stocks for export at world market prices were also contributing factors in the lag of purchases of United States cotton.

There are a number of factors, however, that point to a strong possibility that cotton exports in the second half of the current market year may be considerably higher than in the first half. Prices of United States cotton are now close to the support level with producer stocks moving into government possession (under loan) in fairly heavy volume. Prices of most similar foreign growths in recent months have been at or slightly under those for American cotton, but the discounts have not been sufficient in themselves to affect competition seriously. However, some foreign governments are directing a portion of their cotton purchases to specified sources because of accumulated credits, bilateral trade agreements, or the necessity for conservation of dollar exchange.

Foreign trade statistics for the first 3 to 5 months of the current year indicate that exports of cotton from other producing countries have not been exceptionally heavy to date. Import and mill consumption statistics for the major cotton importing countries indicate, in most cases, an excess of consumption over imports, resulting in declining stocks. With few exceptions, mill consumption is generally ranging from slightly below to slightly above the favorable level of late 1951.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1950-51 and 1951-52; August-November 1951 and 1952

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-November	
	Averages		1950-51	1951-52	1951	1952
	1934-38	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/36	55	32	8	8
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	147	131	80	317	151	34
Czechoslovakia.....	65	57	6	0	0	0
Denmark.....	35	14	31	34	16	11
Finland.....	35	21	3	33	10	3
France.....	589	575	447	309	128	91
Germany.....	579	340	481	447	138	86
Greece.....	2	21	1	0	0	0
Italy.....	430	489	546	560	51	53
Netherlands.....	86	131	158	197	57	26
Norway.....	13	7	20	15	8	5
Poland and Danzig.....	224	69	1	0	0	0
Spain.....	101	69	66	203	106	51
Sweden.....	93	12	33	100	36	14
Switzerland.....	2	26	22	99	62	18
United Kingdom.....	1,097	488	307	662	314	125
Yugoslavia.....	10	47	78	122	49	27
Other Europe.....	3/ 85	12	12:4/	27	10	0
Total Europe.....	3,593	2,545	2,347	3,157	1,144	552
Canada.....	261	275	431	296	115	92
Chile.....	5/	20	48	35	17	2/
Colombia.....	17	24	55	53	19	24
Cuba.....	7	16	24	20	6	7
India.....	44	86	219	778	202	24
China.....	55	401	54	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	2/	35	27	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	2/	5	16	14	5	6
Japan.....	1,271	585	883	1,095	397	249
Korea, Republic of.....	5/	6/48	36	55	0	21
Australia.....	5	7	0	50	19	4
Other countries.....	43	18	140:7/	158	40:8/	41
Total.....	5,296	4,065	4,280	5,711	1,964	1,020

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Portugal 39, Soviet Union 23. 4/ Portugal 21. 5/ If any, included in Other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Taiwan 53, French Indochina 24, 8/ Taiwan 26.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The extent of improvement in United States cotton export trade in the remainder of this year may be determined mainly by competition from foreign growths rather than any weakness in over-all demand in the importing countries. Scarcity of dollar exchange does not appear to be a major problem except in the United Kingdom and India. The principal competitors of the United States for foreign markets for American-type cotton are Mexico, Brazil, Pakistan, Turkey, Argentina, and the colonial areas of Africa. Stocks are large in Brazil, Pakistan, Turkey, and Argentina, but a large portion is composed of low grades not easily marketed. Despite the sharp decline in prices in 1952 the discounts in relation to those of United States cotton have not been sufficient to stimulate the volume of sales necessary to greatly reduce the surpluses this year. Export movement of Brazilian and Argentine cotton has been almost nonexistent to date this season because of the relatively high support prices offered by those governments. Exports of Brazilian cotton at world prices may be resumed shortly by the Bank of Brazil under a recent decision which contemplates an orderly release of the stocks. The rates of exchange that will apply to these sales, however, have not yet been officially announced.--By Charles H. Barber.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION TO EXPORT FATS AND OILS TO AUSTRIA UNDER NEW TRADE AGREEMENT

Palm oil, peanut oil and other fats and oils are among the various commodities to be received by Austria under a new trade agreement between that country and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, including the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, according to information from the American Embassy, Brussels. This agreement, signed at Vienna on November 26, 1952, is valid for one year, effective January 1, 1953. If not denounced one month before expiration, it will continue in effect for another year, subject to cancellation at any time one of the Parties gives a month's notice. Quotas established for export to Austria from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union included 2,000 metric tons (2,205 short tons) of palm oil, 200 (220) tons of peanut oil, and 30,000,000 Belgian francs (approximately U.S. \$596,600) worth of other fats and oils.

